Each animal has an operative man or boy inside, and the goose is made to tell in pantomime much that relates to the plot. She is sent by a good fairy to enrich a poor family with her auriferous output, though the phenomena of it is not exhibited. The object of most amused and spontaneous attention, however, is a mite of a girl, so naive with her four-year-old talent among the forty-nine less precocious children who march and pose in the ballet that she is the unconscious focus of all eyes-or was unconscious of it during the first performance, but I suppose she was told of her success immediately afterward, and that by this time her dear little head is swelling. The ballets crowd the stage, and one of them gives a comic redei from the bounteous beauties. The three antic comedians of the company, Cawthorne, McCart and Bulger, travesty last season's aerial flights, substituting awkwardness for grace as they dangle and swing from wires, and getting into collisions which end in a midair fight.

The author of "Mam'selle Napoleon" in French, Jean Richepin, probably wrote it to be a straightaway comedy with passages of quite sober sentiment and semiaccurate history. But Florence Ziegfield and in this changed condition it is one startling vigor and admirable authority, of this week's new plays here. It still contains scenes in which the hitherto wholly nonsensical Anna should be, and tries to be, sensible and even deeply emotional. The Broadway people who witness the experiment are surprised by it and not delighted. of the Comedie Francaise in the time of the Bonaparte monarchy. She is introduced established in a high place. in the artist's foyer of that theater on the night of her first great success. The Emperor summons her to a liaison and she is compelled by his panderers to keep the appointment; but he gets from her such an loncello, played by Mr. Schulz, and appeal to his honor that he admiringly Brahms's third symphony and a composispares her, and also saves her lover from | tion by Georg Schumann, entitled "Variaimprisonment. Anna's frisky talent is lost tions and Fugue on a Merry Theme." The in futile efforts to become a Clara Morris. last number had never before been played The first half of the evening goes thus in America, and it is probable that no deto waste. Only during five minutes in that mand for its repetition was created, for it ducted by Mr. Mottl. The audience was time is she the dainty doll of a hoyden is "comic" music of the most dismal kind. small. Whether or not Mr. Conried changed who used to be advertised with accounts The orchestra's third programme was his mind the second programme was "popof milk baths and posters saying "Go to made to celebrate the hundredth anniver-Held!" In those exceptional five minutes | sary of the birth of Hector Berlioz; selecshe changes her stage costume from that of a boy to a girl behind a screen, over which she tosses the discarded trousers, while chattering and singing with her vis-

into Broadway, a farcical scene was inter- | the second public rehearsal and concerto of | polated just before Mile. Mars's encounter | the Philharmonic Society's present series. | Dippel and Masiero. with Bonaparte. Frank Moulan, who has been substituted for Dan McEvoy as one of the rollow syles takes adventage of a resemblance to the Man of Destiny by attempting a coup d'etat worthy of that boss of all adventurers. Moulan and Mathilde Cottrelly are funny with a dialogue which Clay M. Greene has written, and in which the counterfeit Emperor fools the woman with a royal command to marry the disguised policeman. The audience laughs neartily at that, and again when, the last and brilliantly gay, Miss Held thrusts her head through the black curtain, on the shoulders of a mechanical doll, and mimics with her own rougish face and the little figure's legs and arms while she sings, 'Oh, Won't You Come and Play Wiz Me, the refrain of the ditty with which her devfitry first tickled the public.

The second half of the Anna Held play is as brilliant as the first is not. An opera and the boxes are crowded by fancifullyrevelers and the auditorium beyond is made to look wonderfully spacious. Here, and earlier, too, thousands of dollars have followed thousands into scenery and costumes, but here they inclose a whirling multitude of singers and dancers. fair contortionists of the present day, making as lively and lovely a spectacle as we insatiable desire. In long-drawn accents it have had this winter. Miss Held holds a surges up, from its first timid confession, large place in this merry riot, which moves its softest attraction, through sobbing to Gustave Luder's music; and she makes us almost forget and fully forgive the vaulting ambition which, though o'erleaping itself, lands her again on the soubrette FRANKLIN FYLES.

REAL TURKISH COFFEE.

Made by a Turk, It Is Sweet, Black and Strong.

New York Commercial Advertiser. coffee maker of the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain. This personage is considered, we are told, "one of the world's great coffee artists. He says that no one can make coffee unless he has learned to do so in Turkey. He also says:

when the maker knows how to do it, but unless the art has been learned in Turkey it

To make the perfect cup of Turkish cof-

"That it is an art nobody can deny. There s as much difference between the ordinary cup of coffee and the exquisite and alluring beverage with all its subtle aroma, as made by the artist, as there is between horse flesh and the best beef. My own method is simple. I have many little pots of various sizes. If I want to make two cups only use the smaller one, and if three cups a When the water has boiled I fill the little pot almost to the top with water, then I put in three lumps of sugar and put the pot on the fire to boil. When it is hot put in two teaspoonfuls of coffee ground very fine, and then I stir it round until it is thoroughly mixed with the water.

"Thus, you see, I exactly reverse the usual process, as I place the sugar in the water first and the coffee last.

"'Ha, ha!' you say, when you smell it, is fine, it is good. "The next step is to place the pot on the fire again and watch it very carefully until the coffee bubbles up to a froth, and before the not from the are and tap the bottom gently on the stove till the froth goes down. Once again, the coffee is allowed to bubble over the fire, and the process of tapping the pot on the stove is repeated three times. "When the froth rises to the surface for the fourth time the pot should be taken from the fire and the coffee should be poured first into one cup and then into another, so that each cup contains a portion of the

Then you smile to yourself and say, 'Ah. this is perfect coffee, indeed!' "The Frenchman tries hard to make a perfect cup of Turkish coffee, but he meets with little more success than the Englishman. He can make French coffee, but I do not like it. It is so thin, so nasty. It is only the Turkish coffee that is supreme. Nothing else is like it-at least, in my opinion. One thing must never be forgotten. The coffee be freshly roasted and ground. It must not be roasted too black; a dark brown is the ideal color, then the flavor is divine. This is what is, in my opinion, the best method. There are many others, all of which I have practiced in Turkey, and, of course, there are many occasions when the way I have described has to be varied. For know how to appreciate Turkish coffee as it should be made will realize that the sweetness of it is part of the triumph, and helps to bring out all the flavor of the coffee, yet a few do not like sugar at all, and some like to taste the grounds, which are so fine as to be almost like flour. For such, different methods must be adopted.'

FAMILY RECORD BIBLES.

Not Sold to the Same Extent As For-

merly, but Still in Demand. New York Sun "Do we sell the old-fashioned family with pages in it for the record of births, deaths and marriages? Oh, yes," said the bookseller, "but not so many of

"There are more Bibles sold now, taking them altogether, than ever before, and the Hible is issued now in an almost endless variety of forms and styles; but the demand for it in this particular form is now, I should say, not more than one-third what

"Still, we keep these record Bibles today in a dozen styles, ranging in price from \$5 to \$20. The blank record pages, these often illuminated, are bound in between the two Testaments.

'In some of these Bibles there is a blank presentation page upon which may be written the name of the person to whom the presented, with the name of the giver; and in some of them is contained a marriage certificate; and in some there are bound in with the pages for the record of births, deaths and marriages, pages for the record of temperance pledges. These Bibles are more likely to be bought nowadays by country people, and it might be by people of the German race and by Irish Protestants; all likely to be substantial people of comfortable means; onservative people who cling still to time

"So, while the old-time family record with pages for the record of births, deaths and marriages, has gone somewhat out of fashion, and is not sold to the extent to which it once was, yet it is still sold, and the densatid for it is considerable."

Pianists Are Now to the Fore

Music Lovers of the Metropolis Were Especially Favored Last Week

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Dec. 12,-After the violinists, the planists. These letters have recorded the successive appearances in this season's orchestral concerts of Messrs. Thibaud, Arbos, Banner and Grasse, and note is now to be made of the concert-playing in Carnegle Hall within the past few days of Mesdames Bloomfield-Zeisler and the wonder-world of night, out of which, so says the story, the ivy and the vine sprang forth in tight embrace o'er the tomb

Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler was heard in Edward Greig's A minor concerto at the New York Symphony Orchestra's second Sunday afternoon concert. She played this work, brought it for his wife, Anna Held, to which is informed of the cold splendor of use in English with singing and dancing, the northern sky, with her accustomed and at its end a great storm of applause broke over her bowed head. It was an extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm aroused by masterly musical performance. The character nicknamed Mam'selle Na- | Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler has since given poleon is Mile. Mars, the famous actress two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall; she is

rection, had besides its part in the concerto, the accompaniment to two pieces for vio-

Tschaikowsky's G major concerto was the When "Mam'selle Napoleon" was brought medium of Mme. Aus der Ohe's advent at ond Sunday concert. The soloists were the Broadway, a farcical scene was inter- the second public rehearsal and concerts of Mmes. Sembrich and Jacoby, Miss Bauer-Ohe sounded them to the best advantage.

The conductor was Gustav Kogel, of Frankfort, a solid interpreter of the Germechanics of Wagner were interested in Mr. Kogel's reading of the prelude and finale of "Tristan and gramme notes for the Philharmonic concerts, reprinted Wagner's comment on the legend, and this paragraph seems a concise

the very element of music, could only have a composition by Catalani, entitled "Lorepossible. Thus he took, once for al, this sighs, hope and pain, laments and wishes, delight and torment, up to the mightiest onslaught, the most powerful endeavor to

IN THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The musical entertainment to be given by the Musikverein at the German House New opera ever given in Indianapolis. A large chorus, capable orchestra and able soloists are now being trained for the production, and handsome scenery and elaborate costumes have been ordered. The performance fee is, like many other things, very easy | will be for members of the German House only, and no charge will be made for admission to the hall. The singers, who are opera of "Chimes of Normandy," are Au-Edmunds, Alma Schergens, Wilhelmina Bottler, Martha Romberg, Sadie Jacobi, Arnold Spencer, Homer Van Wie, Harry Porter, Oliver W. Isensee, Simon L. Kiser, Hans Sielken and Richard Lieber.

> A recital will be given next Thursday evening by the senior students of Miss Fidelia A. Lester at Miss Lester's studio on East North street. The programme that has been arranged is a very attractive one.

Maurice Kauffman, the young American violinist, who recently returned to this abroad, will be heard in this city before the end of the season if his manager, Henry



MARIE NICHOLS

An American Violinist Who Has Made a Great Success in London

Wolfsohn, can make satisfactory arrangements for giving a concert here. Young Kauffman made his debut five years ago in Brussels, after which he went to Paris. where he played with the Colonne Orchestra and also in recitals. He spent a year in concertizing through France, and also took a course in painting, after which he went to Germany, where he made his debut in a Gwandhaus concert with such extraordinary success that he was engaged to play with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Elliott Schenck, the American operation conductor, who, with Chevalier Emanuel, musicians last week. In "Carmen" Mr Schenck introduced the original interludes, written by Bizet for the wind instruments. between the acts, the classic little melodies being given with a symphonic treatment that charmed the large audiences at the Studebaker Theater. During the English opera season in Indianapolis next spring Mr. Schenck will direct the Wagnerian operas, Mr. Savage's orchestra having been enlarged for the best possible results in presenting the great German master's tone

Out of Philadelphia comes the following bit of interesting gossip anent the present of Harris wrote a song called "After the Ball." It was a good song and a bad song

heart sinks back to thirst with desire, with lesire unfulfilled, as each fruition only brings forth seeds of fresh desire, till, at last, in the depths of its exhaustion, the starting eye sees the glimmering of the highest bliss of attainment. It is the ecstacy of dying, of the surrender of the being, of the final redemption into that wondrous realm from which we wander farthest when we strive to take it by force. Shall we call this Death? Is it not rather of Tristan and Isolde?"

Mr. Bauer played Beethoven's E flat concerto with Mr. Wetzler's orchestra on last Tuesday evening. His art is unchanging; he is deliberate, certain and mindful of the piano's limits, and his playing, as a result, is always clear and fluent and pleasurable. Much more is required to communicate fully the meaning of a composition of Beethoven. The orchestra had not even Mr. Bauer's merit of deliberation. Brahm's symphony in C minor was half of the programme. Such music should be executed in the serenity of the highest passion, its melodies borne on absolutely pure tone, its cadences marked by understand-The orchestra, under Mr. Damrosch's di- ing of and sympathy with the dignity of

> Mr. Conried, at the beginning of the season of opera, announced that the Sunday night concerts should be devoted to the higher music, and a part of the first one was Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, conular." And the audience was large. The ences. Mr. Vigna, conductor of Italian opera at the Metropolitan, directed the secmeister and Messrs. Campanari, Journet,

sang an aria from Verdi's Mme. Jacoby the "Che Faro," from Gluck's 'Orpheus," Mr. Dippel a selection from "The Huguenots." Mme. Sembrich gave freely of her wealth to a Verdi cavatina. Delight in hearing her sing never palls, and the lovely quality of her voice, the happy grace of her wonderful technique, seem impregnable to the attacks of time man idea. So directed, the orchestra gave I and the wear of constant use. Much of her a firm and accurate performance of the lexcellence is due to her thorough musicianship and an intelligence that denies the "dramatic" shouting as singing. The chorus of the company was present and assisted in was almost blasphemous. Persons that Campanari, to hear whom is an encouragement, sang the baritone part. Italy has contributed little to orchestral music. The cause, of course, lies in the Mr. Krehbiel, who writes the pro- | fact that the temperament of the people is

moody rather than thoughtful. The opera movements and scenes of physical life and the Italians its most successful advocates.

one care; how he should set bounds to his ley," and the other a scherzo by Bolzoni, fancy, the exhaustion of the theme was im- called "La Poule" ("The Hen.") But it would be worse than foolish to assert that insatiable desire. In long-drawn accents it the nation which now struggles under a heavy burden of stupid politics and superstitious delusion-and which has lately produced the virile "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" and the aspiring "La Boheme," will not in the future give to the find the breach which shall open to the store of music that exists for beauty only heart the path to the ocean of the endless and transcends all limits, joy of love. In vain! Its power spent, the HORACE LANCASTER. -good because it made \$100,000 for Harris,

and bad because it inspired him to write

Harris is the financier of the Patti tour. Naturally, in assuming the responsibility,

there were papers signed

It occurred to the astute Harris that it would be an excellent thing to use the diva to popularize a new song. He wrote "The Last Farewell." In Patti's contract was inserted a clause which obliged her to lift up her voice to the strains of "The Last | painful is the fact that France is the great-Farewell" at every concert. Patti did not realize what "The Last Farewell" proposition meant until a few urs before she made her first appearance

New York. What is this song?" she inquired. want to run over it a few times.' Not the least of the singer's accomplishnents consists in the able manner in which can discuss the topics of the day in six or seven different languages. Patti had need of them all to rise to the proper pitch of eloquence inspired in her by the music and words of "The Last Farewell."

For a while there was a balky song bird on the hands of her managers. Pleading, argument and extreme diplomacy were required before the realization was borne upon Patti that she had to sing "The Last Farewell" or risk a suit for breach of con- its hands tied in dealing with distilled tract. So she yielded.

The trustees of the Chicago Orchestra have just announced that their orchestra \$75,000 needed for its permanent establishthe orchestra were exceedingly gloomy. and nad reached the conclusion that their efforts were about hopeless. Great popular interest was indicated in the general subscription, but it had not seemed possible to raise in that way more than

Edwin Feller, a young Indianapolis baritone, who studied in this city under John L. Geiger, is meeting with much success in the East. He recently gave the vocal illustrations at a Wagnerian lecture in Norfolk, Va., the lecturer being Thomas Whit-ney Surrette, of New York. The Norfolk papers praised Mr. Feller's voice. A Christmas concert will be given under

the auspices of the Matinee Musicale next Thursday afternoon and the selections will be the following: Overture, "Barbier de Seville" Rossini it would follow that the inhabitants indi-Mr. Montani, Mrs. Lieber, Mr. Ellsworth

and Mr. Noel. Duet, "I Waited for the Lord"Mendelssohn Mrs. Riggs and Miss Tuteweiler.

Mrs. Carlin. Sonate, G MinorTartini Andante, Presto non troppo; Largo Allegro; Con Moto Miss Brown and Mrs. Brown.

Chorus and Violins, Mrs. Lieber, Miss Brown, Miss Lockwood and Miss Jay. "Ballade et Polonaise"Vieuxtemps

Mrs. Fugate. 'Hallelujah Chorus' from "Messiah" Mrs. Kiser, Mrs. Ruick, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. O'Boyle and Chorus.

His Demand.

Town Topics. "What more can you ask?" It was in the private office of one of America's greatest magnates. That gentleman sat twirling uneasily in his chair, while his sole auditor gazed indifferently brough the window, as he slowly shook his

"Let me recapitulate," said the magnate, and perhaps, my lord duke, you will reconider your decision. You wish to marry my daughter. In return for this-in return for the privilege of uniting her with one of the flowers of England's nobility, namely, yourself-I offer you 400 shares in the stock of the Amalgamated Can Opener Company, par value \$100; 2,000 shares of the Gold Hinge Power, par \$100; 100 bonds in the Compresse Leaves Limited, and a controlling interest in the Fish Scale International. Just think of it! Can it be possible, with this princely offer before you, that you absolutely refuse to marry my daughter?" The duke arose and turned toward the

"Yes, I refuse," he said, cruelly, The desperate magnate strode after him. "What will you consider?" he asked, anx-The duke looked back.



GREAT SINGER PLAYS LADY BOUNTIFUL

At her Chateau of Cabrieres at Eveyon, France, Mme. Calve, the great singer, plays a part m real life even more admirable than that she enacts on the lyric stage. She sings for the peasantry, has established a dispensary for them, and is charitable to a degree. She is the of the simple rural folk near her romanti c home.

The French War on Alcohol

Remarkably Active and Widespread Measures for Promoting Temperance in France.

By JEAN CHARLEMAGNE BRACQ, Professor of Romance Languages at Vassar.

against Alcoholism. For one who gauges the development of alcoholism in France, the sum of efforts in the use of strong drinks, no better opportunity could be found. By "alcohol" Frenchmen, in general parlance, refer only to distilled drinks-wine, cider and beer are received as hygenic beverages. The congress was held in the Paris School of Medicine. One of its most striking features the Musee Antialcoholique, which was so placed so as to draw the congressists, the students and the passers-by. There were exhibited charts showing many statistical results of the use of strong drink, the constitutions of various anti-alcoholic societies, from the most liberal to the strictest total abstinence, from those of societies of Free-thinkers to those of Protestants and Catholics. On all sides there were pictures and posters, the work of French artists, portraying the effects of alcoholism in most tragic forms. Some were the embodiment of practical, good sense, while others were horrible and even repugnant. There were others still that set forth the opinions of great personalities of the scientific world upon the physiological action of alcohol. There were slides for illustrated lectures, the ablest French books on anti-alcoholism, and bibliographies of the best available French pamphlets. What seemed the most important was the collection of small and ably-written text-books which are now used in all the schools of France to teach the youth the destructive

potentiality of alcohol. That the evil of strong drink is tremendous, and may become disastrous, is admitest producer of alcohol in Europe and has now to struggle against its consumption. There is a profound antagonism between her economic and her moral life. It is true that science is throwing some light upon the economic aspect of the question. Not long ago an exposition of the application of alcohol to industrial life showed many new uses of alcohol. It is used more and more for heating and for automobile service; and it has been shown that, in France, at a smaller cost than petroleum. The government, with all possible good will, finds

drinks as it would like. A DEMORALIZING PRIVILEGE. One of the greatest agents for drunkenness is the small home distiller, the bouiltilling sufficient alcohol for his family. This ment averted. The plan that has led to this | practice makes possible unspeakable frauds. happy result has been kept in great se- The farmers pay their laborers with botcret, but an announcement of it is soon to be made. Before last week the friends of the of fraudulent brandy. Unfortunately this class of farmers and wine growers constitute a potent electoral force. The liberty granted by the republic to open saloons without previous license has amazingly increased their number. In the cities of Normandy the principal streets have so many drinking places that one soon gives up the attempt to count them. An officer of the French army said to the writer. "Normandy was formerly the land in France which would send us the best men, but now, on acount of the use of strong drinks, it is the province in the whol country which has the largest number of men thrown out at the inspection of recruits." The reports of some of the Norman villages are almost incredible. From the fiscal receipts in the village of Gouville vidually consume 280 liters of brandy per year, and that, if the children were taken out of count, the average would be 316 liters. This, of course, is very exceptional. In a little village of the Department of the Nord I counted fourteen saloons upon the public square. The saloon keepers of the bouilleurs de cru are great factors in French politics, and yet the government, with all its impediments, has not been idle. The most energetic work has been done by the orders of the minister of war in the barracks. The sale and use of distilled drinks is forbidden. "The rules and orders given to us," said an officer to me, "are carried out, but in course of time they lose their sharp edge and are applied with less rigidity, but the orders prohibiting the use of alcohol are enforced perhaps more strictly than at first." Formerly the soldiers who returned intoxicated to the bartion, now they are not allowed to enter the dormitories, but must spend the night upon rough boards in confinement with no other bedding than their blanket. While I was in the city of Cambrai a soldier was seen drinking a small glass of brandy in a canteen. The officer put him under arrest for two weeks and the cantineer was warned that the repetition of the offense

> TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY. The officers are required to give lectures upon the evils of alcoholism and to use all their influence in that direction. They also on alcoholism!" General Gallieni, governor The congress was largely composed of I

would entail the loss of his lucrative posi-

tion. He is allowed to sell only what comes

under the head of hygienic drinks.

What is true of the army is true of the navy. The minister of education has shown the greatest activity in having anti-alcoholic teaching in the schools. What was to be or not to be taught has been carefully studied by competent commissions, and this has given its character to pedagogic antialcoholism. Few are the postoffices in of warning against the great foe. The churches have not been idle. Certain bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have been full of zeal and Protestants have very interesting works waging war against strong

The fact is that, apart from those who are economically and professionally interested in the making or sale of alcohol, the anti-alcoholic policy finds a general support. The results of temperance efforts are already visible. Social customs are changing. In hotels one not infrequently sees men drinking milk and water. Friends no longer offer so readily the traditional liquors as in former days. Fermented drinks have taken the place of distilled ones in many instances and social courtesies tend to take a different form. The revenue tax has been increased. In Paris pure alcohol pays \$0.83 of duties per liter, but wines, cider and beers have been almost freed. A first result was the decrease of distilled beverages and an increase of the hygienic. This principle has worked in many localities. In a certain village of the ward the poor peasant who was formerly accustomed to take his one or two-cent drink of wretched brandy, made of beetroot alcohol, water and coloring matter, has now established the usage of the onecent glass of beer. It is not possible to to be regretted that students were not in generalize. Some parts of France are very temperate, but the fact remains that the habit of taking large quantities of alcoholic drinks as a regular beverage has wrought much harm. Doctors tell their patients to their astonishment that they are alcoolise's, They answer, "But I have never been drunk in my life!" They realize at last the cumulative action of succesive drinking. SCIENTIFIC FIGHT.

When one looks into the present situation one realizes the justification for the intense feelings which exist among the best French citizens and especially among scientific men. Even the latter have but little patience with the attempt at mitigating the condemnation | Restaurants," etc. While these themes were that rests upon alcohol. About a year ago Dr. Duclaux, the president of the Pasteur Institute, gave in the Annales de l' Institut Pasteur a report upon the experiments of Dr. Atwater, of Wesleyan, who had reached conclusions that alcohol possesses nutritive qualities and is positively a food. This paper raised quite a storm of protest from the first was from the Pasteur Institute itself, written by Dr. Roux, well known for | cialists were rapidly moving to take meashis anti-diphtheritic vaccine. Without, however, denying the theoretical results reached by Dr. Atwater, he urged the antialcoholists to continue their work as before. Dr. Wetchnikoff, of the same institution, concludes his letter by saying, "As to myself, I am persuaded that alcohol is a poison." The celebrated French chemist, Bartholet, writes that "alcohol is not a food," and that Dr. Atwater has not concluded "that alcohol is a true food, that is to say, is capable of incorporating itself into the organism." Most of the professors of the Paris School of Medicine were about of the same mind. Dr. Charles Rinet, of that institution, admits that alcohol may be food, but asks, "Is it good food?" Alcohol is not taken because it is a food. The Revue des Deux Mondes had a most able article by Professor Dartre, who expressed the opinion that Dr. Atwater's experiments are inconclusive and that with his great opportunities he had not reached results much more satisfactory than those scientists in Europe who had operated with more limited resources. The comic papers took up the question from the realm of scientific investigation to that of the painful realities of our social life. L' Illustration, in one of its cartoons, agreed with Dr. Atwater that there is food in alcohol, often "the bread of a whole family." ALCOHOL IS CONDEMNED.

The discussions occasioned by Dr. Duclaux's report have forced the authorities o do something more. The Academy of Sciences was asked to study, with the greatest care, the constitution of some of the most noxious drinks and their action upon public health. Dr. Debone made a report upon that subject before the Council of Paris Charities. The report of that eminent scientist was one of the most scathing imneachments of alcohol ever made in France. The prefect of the Seine and the director of public charities had a part of this report published in the form of posters which were put up in every part of the city-some of them are still to be seen. As these posters are a strong appeal to abstain from the | Left you alone; and that cheap flirt use of strong drinks, the Association of Wine and Liquor Merchants of Paris ran to the defense of their business. They in turn made use of posters that were scattered abroad like the others. They quoted the remake use of many mottoes and posters, port of the Atwater experiments on their some of which have the French military side. In addition to this they threatened Evil could but from evil spring; stamp upon them, "Sobriety makes the good | the prefect and the director of charities with a lawsuit for damages to their business. It ize itself, in ten years there will be two was in an atmosphere charged with feelings German conscripts for a French one." "War of this kind that the congress opened.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S

Monday, Tues.-DEC. 14-15-Two Nights Only Engagement of the MISS ELITA PROCTOR OTIS (Direction George H. Brennan.) In Henrik Ibsen's Fascinating and Powerful Drame

HEDDA GABLER"

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY: "A tremendous drama of character."—New York Sun.
"The most astounding of all the Ibsen plays."—Pittsburg Dispatch.
No increase of prices for this engagement.
PRICES, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats now ready.

ONE NIGHT---WEDNESDAY-DEC. 16

ROBERT EDESON

Soldiers of Fortune BEST OF ALL 150 Nights at the BOOK PLAYS 150 Savoy Theater, New York City. Its Popularity.

PRICES-\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c. Seats Ready Monday.

PARK 2 P. M. Monday, Tuesday

J. H. Wallick Amusement Company's Big Scenic Production of Chas. A. Taylor's Spec-

tacular, Sensational Melodrama

"Through Fire and Water"

A Romance of the Rail

ARIS has just seen the session of of Madagascar, is forbidding the sale of al- Teeming with Sensational Episodes and Climaxes. Startling Mechanical Effects. A Play Filled with an Intensity of Action.

Nip-Tuck and Prince. Prize-Winning Dogs

Everybody Goes to the Park. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c, Thurs,-"Charity Nurse"

Week Commencing December 14

MATINEE DAILY 10c,20c,25c EVENINGS 15c.25c.50c

Another of Those Marvelous Old World Animal Acts,

And Her Statue Horse in Living Pictures. Klein, Ott Bros. and Nickerson

Musical Manipulators of Cornets, Zylophones, Trombones, Bells, Etc. Monroe, Mack & Lawrence In "The Two Senators."

Wallno and Marinette

James Richmond Glenroy

discussed pertinent reports were made.

A UNION OF FORCES.

Commercial institutions expressed their

hearty co-operation with anti-alcoholic work

among their men. The railroads find them-

among their men. Some co-operative so-

cieties reported that they refuse to sell alco-

ures against alcohol. One doctor proposed

the initiation of the movement of interna-

tional arbitration, headed by M. d'Estour-

nelles de Constant, by having an anti-alco-

holic group in the Parliament. The striking

features of the congress were a wide intel-

igence of the many points involved in the

great issue before them, a great reason-

ableness and a strong practical character.

The quasi-Platonic resolutions were rapidly

discussed and voted. Most of its members,

holism is a very complex phenomenon of

social pathology, and that it must be fought

along many lines. The home, or lack of a

drunkards. The Society of Inexpensive

Homes for Workingmen was represented by

M. Siegfried, and the anti-alcoholic impor-

tance of this organization was recognized.

The Societies of Mutual Help were there,

and were pronounced great auxiliaries of

losis Society was also represented as closely

was so convinced of the community of in-

terests of these agencies that it was decided

to create a bond uniting them all. The

congress this year was the united meeting

of all the anti-alcoholic agencies of France:

four organizations just mentioned, and the

congress will be known as the "Mutualistic

Congress of Social Hygiene." This step

sociological view of charities, and who have

their adherents, also affect public opinion,

which begins to see that those organizations

are forces which cannot be overlooked.

That swollen paunch you are doomed to bear

Wagged in your grandma's empty skull;

Made you what you must needs become

That leering of the sensual eye Your father, when he came to die.

Paris, Nov. 17.

commends itself to those who take a broad

the next one will be the convocation of the

temperance cause. The Anti-tubercu-

The Bioscope Presenting Novelties in Animated Pictures

EMPIRE THEATER Delaware Sts physicians, philanthropists, pastors and priests-there were not many women. It is ONE WEEK ONLY Commencing Monday Matinee, Dec. 14. an abler president than M. Cheysnen, a man MATINEE DAILY. EVERY NIGHT. prominent in all good works. The address ... THE ... of the honorary president, Casimir-Perier, IMPERIAL BURLESQUERS was remarkable. His theme was the industrial value of alcohol and its physiolog-AS GOOD AS THE BEST ical and moral harmfulness. It is needless Prices of admission, 10c, 15c, 25c Christmas Week—"Merry Maidens. to say that Dr. Atwater was not forgot-Telephone (1317) New. ten. The subjects discussed were: "Anti-Alcoholic Advertising," "The Share in this MUSICAL. Work of the Medical Body," "The Part

Central College of Music Played by Religious Organizations," "The Work in the Army," "Departments and 550 North Meridian St. Towns," "Private and Public Charities in Reference to Alcoholism," "Temperance SCHOOL NOW OPEN

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